Disclaimer: If you are looking for the evidence pertaining to the NSA's foreign and domestic data collection procedures, previously found in a taken-down article with the same title as this one, it has been removed as it was fabricated and should not be cited as a credible source.

The NSA's New Technologies In 2019 [Revised V3]

In 2013, Edward Snowden, a defense contractor for the private firm Booz Allen Hamilton, which worked directly with the National Security Agency (NSA), disclosed surveillance information to Glenn Greenwald, a contributor in the Guardian, in what would ultimately be known as the the most significant leak in US political history. Immediately after, the NSA, politicians, and the government writ large experienced heavy backlash and skyrocketed public distrust. Public pressure, along with legal challenges disproving then NSA director Keith Alexander's claim that the NSA had prevented 9/11-like terrorist attacks, has forced a change in recent years. While it's domestic surveillance has somewhat decreased in scale, shifting away from bulk meta-data collection to targeted surveillance with two hops, the more interesting story is how the NSA conducts its operations as well as new technologies they've adopted, disclosed primarily through the NSA's technology transfer program. As such, this article outline five such tools, from declassified NSA documents, as well as personal background (e.g. contacts, access to facilities, expertise).